

THE NUNCIO'S QUARREL.

BUENOS AYRES, via Galveston, October 17.—The origin of the rupture between the government and the papal nuncio was the latter's proposal to the government not to allow the propagation of Protestant doctrines, and to recognize the right of the bishops to interfere in the schools. On the government's refusal

the puncio replied violently, bringing up the articles published in the *Tribunal National* which he erroneously took to be of an official character.

RULED BY ROUGHS.

Respectable People Forced to Submit to the Whisky Sellers.

Toronto, October 17.—Michipicoten, on the north shore of Lake Superior, is reported to be in possession of a gang of roughs and whisky sellers. The respectable people of the place have received notice to quit the town. On

last Friday night the Canadian Pacific railroad office was riddled with bullets by band of masked men, and John Mackenzie, an employe, was shot in the hand. Captain Burdick was fired at in bed a few nights ago, the band passing close to his head.

ister Tisza, in a speech yesterday before the Hungarian chamber of deputies, said that a written treaty had been concluded between the three emperors at Skirivice, but that conference was a guarantee of a continuance of the friendly relations between the three emperors.

London, October 17.—The Foo Chow correspondent of the Times telegraphs that another battle had been fought on the shore near Tam sui. Three thousand Chinese were killed, but the French loss was trifling.

Fresh forces of Chinese are invading Tonquin. General Briere telegraphs that there are many European officers in the Chinese army.

SHANGHAI, October 17.—Five French men-of-war are stationed before Kelung, and eight before Tamsui. The Chinese are fortifying the heights and refuse to surrender their positions. The natives in southern Formosa are harassing the Chinese troops, who are asking for reinforcements.

seated at Chu was only a column of the left wing of the army invading Tonquin. It explains the slaughter of 3,000 Chinese by the fact that no quarter was given or taken, and no prisoners were taken.

General Gordon's Movements.
CAIRO, October 17.—Advices from Ambuko

The steamer Feruz, with forty row-boats on board, has arrived at Dongola. Osman Nar reddin, an inhabitant of Karte, has arrived at Khartoum, having been 14 days on the way. He was present at Khartoum during the

whole siege, and saw General Gordon capture a quantity of guns and rifles of the rebels. He says the road from Khartoum to Sinnar is free from rebels. General Gordon's steamer after bombarding Berber, Djelyen and Mench returned in safety to Khartoum.

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The Crimes' Act in Ireland.

LONDON, October 17.—Private negotiations between Parnell and Gladstone have been broken off. Mr. Trevelyan, chief secretary for Ireland, has secured Mr. Gladstone's assent to the renewal of the crimes' act. It is rumored that Earl Spencer, lord lieutenant of Ireland desires to resign, and that he will be succeeded by the duke of Connaught.

The Disorderly Canadians.
HALIFAX, October 17.—A telegram from Sydney states that while the steamer "Ocean King," with the Canadian Nile contingent, was coaling at that port, most of the men became drunk and conducted themselves in a very disorderly manner. The Indians conducted themselves best of all and caused no disturbance.

LIVERPOOL, October 17.—The Hungarian who was arrested night before last, as he disembarked from the steamer Lord Clive, from Philadelphia, for Havre

dynamite on his luggage, was a miner. He has made a satisfactory explanation for having the dangerous article in his possession and will probably be set at liberty.

The Spanish Commercial Treaty.

MADRID, October 17.—United States Minister Foster will sail for America shortly, with the first Spanish West Indian commercial

The new Spanish west Indian packers treaty, which has been signed by Senor J. D. Elduayen, minister of foreign affairs. Minister Foster will return to Madrid to negotiate a treaty of commerce on terms which Spain has already accepted.

The Bolivian Fighting.

LIMA, via Galveston, October 17.—The pas-

sengers from Arequipa report that Caesar Caceres has gone to Bolivia, leaving Caceres in the dual character of general-in-chief of the army and provisional president. Much alarm exists at Trujillo, and the state troops are greatly excited. It is estimated that the loss on both sides in killed and wounded in the recent three days fight was 400.

An Anniversary Mass Omitted.
PARIS, October 17.—The usual mass in celebration of the death of Marceonnette, executed October 16, 1793, at the Madeline church, was yesterday omitted, though it had been announced in the royalist papers. It is reported that the service last year was not paid for, and no provision was made for it this year.

Osmán Digma Heard From.
STARKIN, October 17.—It is believed that Osmán Digma, the rebel leader, will succeed in massing his forces at Tamsin. The English have lost their chance of crushing him for the present. Both weather and crops favor him.

PARIS, October 17.—The cabinet is not in favor of the budget proposals of M. Tirard, minister of finance. A deadlock is thus created between the ministry and the budget commission of the chamber of deputies. The report that M. Tirard and General Campenon, minister of war, will resign continues to gain currency.

Guarding the Czar's Portraits.
ST PETERSBURG, October 17.—The chief of police has ordered the proprietors of all hotels, restaurants and similar places to remove the portraits of the czar from the public room, on the ground that disrespect is shown them by the public.

The voting on the repeal of the Scott liquor act in Charlottetown, Prince Edward island, took place yesterday, and resulted in the act being sustained by forty majority.

The Munich Allgemeine Zeitung states that the English government has assured Prince Bismarck that it is not opposed to Germany's colonial policy.

Reports are current in Vienna that Germany has

During the past twenty-four hours there were sixty-six fresh cases of cholera, and twenty-seven deaths at Naples, and seven fresh cases and three deaths at Genoa.

The police at night are also charged with the duty of suppressing subversive proclamations. In the Russian passenger, on board the St. Kelsa, from Hull. The ship's carpenter, who has absconded, is suspected to have been responsible for them.

The Constitution:

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INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic States at 11 a. m.; generally fair weather, variable winds, generally westerly; stationary temperature.

MR. BLAINE took the trouble yesterday to deny before a Michigan audience, that he had ever been a knave-knower. It might be of interest for him to go on and deny that he had ever been a Catholic.

ONE of the fairest cities of Georgia was laid waste yesterday in the burning of Barnesville. The fire swept remorselessly across the city, until the greater part of the business section was destroyed. The loss was \$120,000; the insurance \$40,000.

COLONEL V. K. STEVENSON, so well known in business and railroad circles throughout the south, died in New York Thursday. He had risen from a humble position to one of commanding importance. He was made known to the country at large by his abandonment of Colonel Cole in selling out the Nashville and Chattanooga road several years ago, out of which transaction he made a handsome fortune.

THE address of the national democratic committee lays bare the true character of the canvass in the two October states, and gives reasons for the belief that the electoral vote of Ohio will be cast for Cleveland and Hendricks in November. The power of the manipulators which was concentrated in Ohio in 1876, will be scattered over a wide field in November. Thorough democratic organization is urged as a sure means of carrying the country.

THAT Ohio is a democratic state on national issues is proven by the fact of its having elected a majority of democratic congressmen. The next delegation will stand eleven to ten in favor of the democrats. In the fourth district the democrats gained a member, and in the first and second lost two. As these two districts are in Hamilton county, the result is without significance, as Cincinnati will be in the presidential election give the democratic nominees a handsome majority. The land will lead Blaine in Ohio by 10,000 votes.

THE St. Paul day, on the day of the Ohio election, telegraphed to many prominent republicans of different states, asking estimates on the result of the election. Among other replies received was one from Colonel John R. McCullagh, the managing editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the most earnest and effective of the western republican papers, which was as follows:

"If Ohio goes republican by 20,000, Blaine will be elected. If the majority is 15,000, the fight will be hard and close, but if it falls to the neighborhood of 10,000, then indeed there will be a very close race."

It is probable that this will be considered altogether too previous as well as too unkind by the editor of the tall tower who now cracks the party whip, and that an effort will soon be made to "read out" a prominent western editor from the party. As the majority was neither 20,000 nor 15,000, but far below 10,000, Editor McCullagh will be of course justified in his convictions. His frankness is refreshing.

CLEVELAND IN NEW YORK.

The reception that has been accorded to Governor Cleveland at his own home in Buffalo in New York city, and in Brooklyn, and, indeed, wherever he has gone, is an evidence of the estimation in which he is held by those who know him best, as well as by those who know how to appreciate manliness, integrity and modesty. It is also a tribute to the conspicuous ability with which he has managed the affairs of the great state of New York. His administration will stand side by side in the history of the state with that of Mr. Fildes. The people who are personally interested in the affairs which Governor Cleveland has control of, are precisely those who are ready to accord the democratic candidate an enthusiastic support. He has won popular approval in spite of the slanders and scoundals with which partisan meanness has pursued his name, and this fact is fully attested by the outpouring of the masses to greet him.

His reception in New York, as well as his reception in Brooklyn, is said to have exceeded anything of the kind ever witnessed in those cities. All classes of people were represented, and each sought to give emphasis to the esteem and respect with which Governor Cleveland is regarded by the citizens of New York. Moreover, in view of the fact that Blaine is hypochondriac through the doubtful states, seeking to bolster up a failing cause, these spontaneous demonstrations in behalf of the democratic candidate have a peculiar significance. They show that the

spirit of reform in the great state of New York has reached proportions that no amount of bribery and fraud on the part of republicans can overcome.

THE BEGGAR NOUISANCE.

A minor editorial paragraph in the Constitution of yesterday in regard to the method of checking pauperism in England is worthy the attention of our city readers. The reform that is now going on in that country, and with appreciable results, was inaugurated by the absolute refusal of relief to the class known as door-beggars. This is an example that might be followed by our own citizens; but it is useless to attempt to inaugurate any reform in this direction unless the people could be sure of the hearty co-operation of the city and county authorities.

On several occasions in the not remote past, THE CONSTITUTION has called the attention of these authorities to the crowd of able-bodied beggars that go from door to door soliciting alms, but there has been no special attempt, so far as we know, to abate the nuisance. The street beggars who were in the habit of visiting visitors to the city by their importunate importunities are not so numerous as they were a few years ago, but the number of them is still a discredit to Atlanta. Moreover, the house-begging business has steadily grown, and it is time that some attempt at reform was made.

But how is it to be made? In the first place, citizens can make a beginning by steadily refusing to give aid or alms to the able-bodied beggars that go from house to house telling the same old story. This will be a beginning, and afterwards perhaps the city and county authorities can by dint of persuasion be brought to understand and appreciate the necessity of supplementing the movement by some special work of their own.

There is no doubt that much of the pauperism in and about Atlanta is due to the reckless charity of those who allow their sympathies to be imposed on. It is not an easy matter to turn a deaf ear to the appeals of those who solicit charity and in special cases, it is not necessary; but charity, in order to accomplish any real good, ought to be discriminating. Meanwhile, let the city and county authorities take this matter in hand, and compel such reforms as are necessary. Able-bodied beggars should be put to work, and those who solicit alms on the streets should be so provided for that they will cease to be a nuisance. A little attention to such questions as this would be more becoming than the unbecoming squabbles in which our city fathers are in the habit of engaging.

COMING SOUTH.

The first snows have fallen in New Hampshire and other high latitudes, and all through the northern states there have been frosts and biting cold; and the talk of going south is rising again. With the first whirl of snow the northerner, unless it be an unusually stout one, turns from the much vacillating breeze and air and long for a soft climate—turns from the cheerless apple trees that bend and creak in the Manitoba zephyrs to the orange groves of Florida.

With all the talk and yearnings there is a vast deal of preparation. Already the tide is flowing southward, the invalids as usual being in the lead. These seek not only a soft climate, but a place where they can live in the sunshine—out of doors instead of being cooped in heated rooms. These people have found by experience

that the dampness of Florida and of the coast sections is not in every case the most desirable thing, and so they have begun to seek winter homes in the piney woods and all through the interior portions of the cotton states. By February such visitors can now be found in nearly every Georgia town from Tennessee to Florida. Marietta and Thomasville are the special haunts of the northern health-seekers. The number that prefer a dryer air than Florida affords is annually increasing, and the increase will doubtless keep step with the increase in accommodations for the invalids of the rich and populous northern states are each year dreading more and more the severe winters, and are each year more inclined to exchange them for a southern sun.

After the invalids come the fortunate who can enjoy the good of each climate. These are the pleasure seekers—not all the votaries of fashion, but all rich or well-to-do people who run away from cold and heat alternately as suits their moods and dispositions. This class have made Jacksonville in fancy farming, in this class that indulge in fancy farming, plants or buy oranges grows more as a new diversion than with any eye to profit—bids fair to change the whole face of the Land of Flowers. These seekers of comfort or pleasure have perhaps done more towards the development of the south than the invalids; for if they are pleased, capital and immigration follow close behind them. Florida is indebted to these people for more things in the way of railroads and similar investments than she can readily enumerate; and our sunny skies bid fair to attract more people of this class who will search out the resources that have been neglected, until in the far part of the south there will be little left to conquer. In this new tide the conditions are simply reversed, the recreation-seeker coming first, and the sons of toil last. It matters little to us who heads the procession, if it encourages the air and long for a soft climate. And in all seriousness it cannot be doubted that these annual pilgrimages of the best and fullest-hearted people of the north will result in great advantage hereafter as in the past to the south. To disbelieve this is to doubt the bluntness of our skies, the mildness of our climate, and the value of our hidden resources.

THE IRISH AND THE GERMANS.

The Ohio election destroyed a great many delusive hopes—none more thoroughly than those relating to the Irish and the Germans. The Germans, in the absence of an agitation over the free-trade and Sunday questions, voted according to their party affiliations. They did not vote as a body or as Germans, but independently as American citizens. Those that were republicans bore the Hoadley campaign, voted the republican ticket, and thus upset some very fond calculations as to the vote of Cincinnati and other towns.

All evidence shows that the Irish voted the way. The Cincinnati Times-Star, a republican paper, says in regard to the Irish vote, "there was but little change. It was cast for the democratic ticket as usual." Not a bit of proof has been found to justify the assertion that the Irish-Americans of Ohio voted differently than they did last year or the year before. They simply put their convictions in the ballot boxes, as they have been in the habit of doing since they became citizens of this country.

The Ohio election has in fact cleared away a deal of nonsense. We have no Irish voters, no German voters; they are each and all American citizens, and any apprehension or expectation that they will vote on any different footing may well be dismissed. The Ohio election—there never was a hotter one—shows beyond all doubt that Irishmen who have been democrats will continue to be democrats, and that Germans who have been republicans will, as a rule, vote the republican ticket. The few changes in either cast will spring not from any general movement, but simply from reasons that lead native-born voters to occasionally change front. There is no need therefore to make tables of the German vote or the Irish vote, for they are all Americans, and if any change takes place from year to year it will be in the direction of individual action in accordance with established convictions.

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The Blaine boom in Ohio appears to consist mainly of bogus telegrams. The New York Tribune put up its Blaine buzzard over the returns from Ohio. The flap, however, was a little premature.

The returns from Ohio are not as brilliant as they were from a republican point of view. The truth is, there is a good deal of trouble in Ohio for the Blaine gang.

DEADSTREETS for the current week urges the imperative necessity of a national bankrupt law. "No, my son, Blaine is not a prohibitionist in Ohio; you are getting the states mixed,"—Elmira Gazette.

MAJOR BLAINE, of the "salvation army," is camped in Michigan. He is breathing easy, but there is lots of hard work ahead of him yet.

MR. HARRIS, the owner of the State Zeitung, of Chicago, has refused to sell his paper to Mr. Farwell, whom Mr. Blaine delegated to try to buy.

The enthusiasm and enterprise with which General Gordon telegraphed for \$10,000 would seem to show that the Southern is an October state.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

We had had presidents who were very far from being perfect men, but the American people have never yet elected a man who from first to last has always been for sale.

A "sra of upturned faces" is conventionally correct, but the word "people" is inaccessible in a political meeting full just about one ear.

If it cost such an effort to carry a "safe state" for the republicans as has been put forth in Ohio, "the home of Garfield," what show will Blaine have in the really doubtful and decisive election of New York, near Montgomery, a colored colony, while working at the steam mill, had his arm frightfully lacerated.

The Supreme Bench of Alabama. MONTGOMERY, Ala., October 17.—[Special.]—The Montgomery bar are petitioning Governor O'Neal, now at home in Florence, for the appointment of J. O. P. Jones, a disreputable, discreditable jurist, as one of the judges of the Alabama supreme court, a vacancy having occurred by Chief Justice Tilden's resignation.

A Change to Cold. COLUMBIA, S. C., October 17.—[Special.]—During the past twenty-four hours the weather has undergone a remarkable change. There has been a sudden drop in temperature. Early yesterday morning the thermometer in Columbia, marked four degrees above freezing point.

Heavy Frost in South Carolina. COLUMBIA, S. C., October 17.—[Special.]—Reports from the mountain counties of South Carolina state that a heavy frost was seen yesterday morning. In some localities ice formed, and the thermometer fell two degrees below freezing point. The frost did not harm.

Moses in Trouble Again. DETROIT, October 17.—The man arrested here some days since for swindling Rev. D. R. Ford, and who gave the name of "Thos. May," turns out to be the same "Moses" of South Carolina, having been identified by officers from Cambridge, Mass., where he was wanted.

Freight Trains Derailed. READING, Pa., October 17.—By the breaking of a frog on the Lehigh Valley railroad, near Reading this morning, the fast freight train was derailed. Ten cars were smashed to pieces. The engine was wrecked and the engineer had his back lacerated.

A Warm Response. THE CONSTITUTION still gives a half column a day to the press notices of its trade issues. Few city papers have been so freely and fully complimented.

Good Advice That Goes Unheeded. By raising more cotton than the factories of the south can possibly consume, the farmers deplete the price of the staple and injure only themselves. Factory managers don't object to cheap cotton, as they must have a larger margin for profits on their goods. Farmers should lessen their cotton areas. The interest of provision crops and better prices.

Has Too Many. FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS. Atlanta has more than its share of much-married men.

Ohio. From the Cincinnati Enquirer. It will be observed that the returns from Ohio are not so discouraging to democrats as they were yesterday. As a matter of fact, we are printing some news this morning that is calculated to produce a more democratic breast.

From the New York World. The result is what the World expected and predicted.

It changes the battle-ground from a republican stronghold, which has stood unshaken in presidential elections, to a democratic stronghold, which has stood unshaken in congressional elections.

New York again becomes the battle-ground for the democratic forces. The returns from Ohio and New York are not so discouraging to democrats as they were yesterday. As a matter of fact, we are printing some news this morning that is calculated to produce a more democratic breast.

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